What is claimed is:

1. A method for adjusting an optical axis having n oblique vector (X_p, Y_p) of an optical disc drive, wherein the optical disc drive includes a guide bar for moving the optical pickup, the method comprising:

providing a laser collimator, a first reflecting member, a second reflecting member and a third reflecting member;

disposing the first reflecting member on a turntable of the optical disc drive;

rotating the turntable and the first reflecting member disposed on the turntable;

emitting a laser light on the first reflecting member by the laser collimator;

measuring a normal vector (X_{TT}, Y_{TT}) of the turntable based on a light point reflected to the collimator from the first reflecting member;

disposing the second reflecting member on the guide bar of the optical disc drive at a first position, and emitting a laser light on the second reflecting member by the laser collimator;

measuring a first initial vector (X_{1s}, Y_{1s}) based on a light point reflected to the laser collimator from the second reflecting member;

disposing the third reflecting member on the guide bar of the optical disc drive at a second position;

emitting a laser light on the third reflecting member by the laser collimator;

measuring a second initial vector (X_{2s}, Y_{2s}) based on a light point reflected to the collimator from the third reflecting member; and

adjusting the guide bar based on the oblique vector (X_p, Y_p), the normal vector (X_{TT}, Y_{TT}), the first initial vector (X_{1s}, Y_{1s}), and the second initial vector (X_{2s}, Y_{2s}) so that the optical axis of the optical pickup is parallel to the normal vector of the turntable.

2. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein a circular trace is formed by the light point reflected to the laser collimator from the first reflecting member, and the normal vector of the turntable is calculated based on a center of the circular trace.

3. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the guide bar includes a first bar and a second bar, and the second reflecting member is in contact with the first bar at a first point and a second point and is in contact with the second bar at a third point when the second reflecting member is disposed on the guide bar, and the third reflecting member is in contact with the first bar at the first point and the second point and is in contact with the second bar at a fourth point when the third reflecting member is disposed on the guide bar.

4. The method as claimed in claim 3, further comprising:

adjusting the first bar to be parallel to the second bar so that the optical axis of the optical pickup is parallel with the normal vector of the turntable when adjusting the guide bar.

5. The method as claimed in claim 4, wherein the optical disc drive includes a first adjusting screw, a second adjusting screw, and a third adjusting screw, and the first adjusting screw is used for adjusting the first bar, and the second adjusting screw and the third adjusting screw are used for adjusting the second bar, and the first bar is made parallel to the second bar by adjusting the first adjusting screw, the second adjusting screw, and the third adjusting screw when adjusting the guide bar.

6. The method as claimed in claim 5, wherein a distance between the first point and the second point is L_1, and the first adjusting screw is adjusted by $(X_{2S}-X_{TT}+X_P)L_1$.

7. The method as claimed in claim 6, wherein a first vector from the first point to the third point is $(L_{2I}$、$-L_3)$, and a second vector from the first point to the fourth point is $(L_{2O}$、$-L_3)$, and a distance between the third point and the second adjusting screw is L_{IO}, and a distance between the fourth point and the third adjusting screw is L_{OO}, and the second adjusting screw is adjusted by $(X_{1S}-X_{TT}+X_P)L_{2I}+(Y_{TT}-Y_P-Y_{1S})L_3-[(X_{2S}-X_{TT}+X_P)L_{2O}+(Y_{TT}-Y_P-Y_{2S})L_3-(X_{1S}-X_{TT}+X_P)L_{2I}-(Y_{TT}-Y_P-Y_{1S})L_3]L_{IO}/(L_{2O}-L_{2I})$, and the third adjusting screw is adjusted by $(X_{2S}-X_{TT}+X_P)L_{2O}+(Y_{TT}-Y_P-$

$Y_{2S})L_3+[(X_{2S}-X_{TT}+X_P)L_{2O}+(Y_{TT}-Y_P-Y_{2S})L_3-(X_{1S}-X_{TT}+X_P)L_{2I}-(Y_{TT}-Y_P-Y_{1S})L_3]L_{OO}/(L_{2O}-L_{2I})$.

8. A method for adjusting an optical axis of an optical disc drive, comprising:

providing an oblique vector (X_p, Y_p) of an optical axis of an optical pickup of the optical disc drive, a laser collimator, a first reflecting member, a second reflecting member, and a third reflecting member, wherein the optical disc drive includes a first bar and a second bar for moving the optical pickup;

disposing the first reflecting member on a turntable of the optical disc drive;

rotating the turntable and the first reflecting member disposed on the turntable, and emitting a laser light on the first reflecting member by the laser collimator, and measuring a first initial vector (X_{TT}, Y_{TT}) based on a light point reflected to the laser collimator from the first reflecting member;

disposing the second reflecting member on the first bar and the second bar in a manner such that the second reflecting member is in contact with the first bar at a first point and a second point and is in contact with the second bar at a third point, and emitting a laser light on the second reflecting member by the laser collimator, and measuring a first initial vector (X_{1s}, Y_{1s}) based on a light point

reflected to the laser collimator from the second reflecting member;

disposing the third reflecting member on the first bar and the second bar in a manner such that the third reflecting member is in contact with the first bar at the first point and the second point and is in contact with the second bar at a fourth point, and emitting a laser light on the third reflecting member by the laser collimator, and measuring a second initial vector (X_{2s}, Y_{2s}) based on a light point reflected to the laser collimator from the third reflecting member; and

adjusting the first bar to be parallel with the second bar based on the oblique vector (X_p, Y_p), the normal vector (X_{TT}, Y_{TT}), the first initial vector (X_{1s}, Y_{1s}), and the second initial vector (X_{2s}, Y_{2s}) so that the optical axis of the optical pickup is parallel with the normal vector of the turntable.

9. The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein a circular trace is formed by the light point reflected to the laser collimator from the first reflecting member, and the normal vector of the turntable is calculated based on a center of the circular trace.

10. The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein the optical disc drive includes a first adjusting screw, a second adjusting screw, and a third adjusting screw, and the first adjusting screw is used for adjusting the first

bar, and the second adjusting screw and the third adjusting screw are used for adjusting the second bar, and the first bar is parallel to the second bar by adjusting the first adjusting screw, the second adjusting screw, and the third adjusting screw when adjusting the first bar and the second bar.

11. The method as claimed in claim 10, wherein a distance between the first point and the second point is L_1, and the first adjusting screw is adjusted by $(X_{2S}-X_{TT}+X_P)L_1$.

12. The method as claimed in claim 11, wherein a first vector from the first point to the third point is (L_{2I}、$-L_3$), and a second vector from the first point to the fourth point is (L_{2O}、$-L_3$), and a distance between the third point and the second adjusting screw is L_{IO}, and a distance between the fourth point and the third adjusting screw is L_{OO}, and the second adjusting screw is adjusted by $(X_{1S}-X_{TT}+X_P)L_{2I}+(Y_{TT}-Y_P-Y_{1S})L_3-[(X_{2S}-X_{TT}+X_P)L_{2O}+(Y_{TT}-Y_P-Y_{2S})L_3-(X_{1S}-X_{TT}+X_P)L_{2I}-(Y_{TT}-Y_P-Y_{1S})L_3]L_{IO}/(L_{2O}-L_{2I})$, and the third adjusting screw is adjusted by $(X_{2S}-X_{TT}+X_P)L_{2O}+(Y_{TT}-Y_P-Y_{2S})L_3+[(X_{2S}-X_{TT}+X_P)L_{2O}+(Y_{TT}-Y_P-Y_{2S})L_3-(X_{1S}-X_{TT}+X_P)L_{2I}-(Y_{TT}-Y_P-Y_{1S})L_3]L_{OO}/(L_{2O}-L_{2I})$.

13. A device for adjusting an optical axis of an optical disc drive, comprising:

a plurality of reflecting members disposed on the optical disc drive; and

a laser collimator for emitting a laser light on the reflecting members and measuring a normal

vector of a base of the optical disc drive and a normal vector of a turntable of the optical disc drive.

14. The device as claimed in claim 13, further comprising:

an adjusting unit for adjustment of adjusting screws of the optical disc drive so that a first bar of the optical disc drive is parallel to a second bar of the optical disc drive and an optical axis of an optical pickup of the optical disc drive is parallel to the normal vector of the turntable.

15. The device as claimed in claim 13, wherein a surface, facing the laser collimator, of each of the reflecting members is made of reflective material.

16. The device as claimed in claim 13, wherein the laser collimator includes an image pickup for obtaining a light point reflected back to the laser collimator from the reflecting members to form images.

17. The device as claimed in claim 13, further comprising:

a beam splitter, disposed between the laser collimator and the reflecting members, for guiding the laser light emitted from the laser collimator to a predetermined position on each of the reflecting members.